

BI AUTHORITY.

Tenders Wanted.

Sealed Tenders will be received for Hawaiian Treasury Notes, under the Act of June 1st, 1894, to the amount of \$50,000 in denominations of \$1,000 or multiples thereof. For full particulars bidders are referred to the above mentioned Act. Proposals will close at 12 o'clock noon on TUESDAY, September 10th, 1895.

S. M. DAMON,

Minister of Interior.

Honolulu, Sept. 4th, 1895. 93-3ts.

Regulation of the Board of Health.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH,
HONOLULU, H. I., Sept. 4th, 1895.

The gathering of large numbers of people in any one place in the District of Honolulu is forbidden. This regulation applies to church services, band concerts, and all other places where people are wont to meet in large numbers.

By order of the Board of Health,
WILLIAM O. SMITH,
President of the Board of Health.

Regulations of the Board of Health.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH,
HONOLULU, H. I., Sept. 3, 1895.

1. Taking of fish, shell-fish or any product of the sea or water, from the sea or any harbor, pond, river or stream, between Makapuu Point and Kalaheo (Barber's Point) and from the mountains to the sea, is strictly prohibited.

2. All saloons and places where spirituous liquor is sold in the District of Honolulu, are ordered to be closed from six o'clock p. m. till six o'clock a. m. each day.

By order of the Board of Health,
WILLIAM O. SMITH.

REGULATIONS OF BOARD OF HEALTH.

1. From and after this date all persons are forbidden to use any water from the Nuuanu stream, or Honolulu harbor, or from the bathing in said stream or harbor, from throwing anything, liquid or solid, into said stream or harbor, or permitting any liquid or drainage flowing into said stream or harbor.

2. The sale, in the District of Honolulu, of fish, shell fish or any product of the sea is prohibited.

3. Until further orders no passengers or freight will be allowed to be conveyed from the Island of Oahu to any other island of the group.

4. No letters or mail matter shall be taken from the Island of Oahu to any other island of the group, excepting from the General Post Office in mail bags; no mail matter shall be allowed to leave the Post Office until thoroughly fumigated.

5. The manufacture of poi is prohibited in that portion of Honolulu bounded by Nuuanu street on the East, Judd street on the sea on the South, and on the West by a line drawn from the corner of Judd and Liliha streets, down Liliha street to the sea.

By order of the Board of Health,
WILLIAM O. SMITH,
President Board of Health.
Honolulu, August 30, 1895.

90-11

THE FOLLOWING REGULATIONS HAVE BEEN ADOPTED BY THE BOARD OF HEALTH IN REGARD TO THE SENDING OF FREIGHT AND PERMITTING PASSENGERS TO GO FROM HONOLULU TO THE OTHER ISLANDS.

FIRST:—The steamers W G Hall and Kilaua Hou having had no direct communication with Honolulu for a period of time longer than incubation of Cholera may be considered clean. These ships shall, however, be disinfected by fumigating the holds and enclosed spaces with sulphur dioxide and washing the decks, deck houses, bulwarks, etc., with a 1 to 1000 solution of Bichloride of Mercury. The crews in the meantime are to be removed to Quarantine Island, there to bathe in Carbolic Acid solution and change their clothing to those that have been cleansed by boiling or fumigation. After returning to the ships they are to be anchored outside of the harbor and from there allowed to depart with such passengers and freight as the Board of Health may permit.

SECOND:—Such other Inter-Island steamers as the respective companies designate may be disinfected in the same manner and their crews disinfected as those of the W G Hall and the Kilaua Hou. They

are then to anchor outside of the harbor for a period of five days and if no sickness of a contagious nature has developed on board during that period they may be allowed to depart after inspection of an agent of the Board of Health with such cargo and passengers as the Board shall permit.

All disinfecting and inspecting to be done by or under the supervision of an Agent of the Board of Health. An officer of the Board will be kept on the steamers while in quarantine, at the steamers' expense.

THIRD:—All first cabin passengers, who will have their baggage fumigated, bathe in carbolic acid solution and then enter a five days' quarantine on board their respective steamers lying at anchor outside, may be allowed to depart at the end of five days after passing a satisfactory inspection by an Agent of the Board.

FOURTH:—Until further order, no freight will be allowed to be taken from Honolulu for any other port of these Islands excepting flour, rice, hay, grain, coal in bulk and coin which has been disinfected, excepting only upon special permission in writing from the Board.

FIFTH:—No freight will be allowed to be shipped from Honolulu for any other ports in these Islands, excepting from the Inter-Island Wharf. An officer of the Board will be stationed at that wharf to supervise all freight, and his orders must be obeyed.

SIXTH:—All passengers desiring to depart from Honolulu for any other port under the above conditions will please report at once at the Office of the Board of Health, where their names may be registered and instructions given.

By order of the Board of Health,
WILLIAM O. SMITH,
President.
Honolulu, Sept. 4th, 1895. 93-3t

The Evening Bulletin.

With which is incorporated the
"Independent."

DANIEL LOGAN, Editor.

FRIDAY, SEPT. - - - 6, 1895.

THIS IS VICIOUS.

A practical man who has seen the sanitary arrangements put in at the new high school strongly condemns them to the BULLETIN. They consist of a series of cess-pools, with rows of five, four and four seats respectively over them. There is no modern appliance of either water or earth system to obviate a nuisance. The cess-pools go no deeper than to the coral, and are lined with plank, which will soon reek with absorbed filth. Such sanitary arrangements for hundreds of children within a single enclosure should be discarded before they are used, and substituted with one of the most approved earth closet systems. Sanitary science should at this date, and especially with the dreadful object lesson Honolulu is now receiving, be applied at least to our public institutions. A beautiful building and grounds, such as have been acquired for the new high school, accompanied with such obsolete and dangerous conveniences as those described, afford one of the worst exhibitions of official stupidity that has ever been made by any Government since civil institutions were inaugurated in these islands.

OUR RECENT VISITOR.

Congressman Hilborn of San Francisco has presented, through an interview in the San Francisco Call, what that paper editorially calls "an entirely new picture of the Hawaiian situation." It says further that were it not for Mr. Hilborn's superior intelligence and sound judgment, a good many persons might be inclined to regard his declarations on the subject as idle sensationalism. "But these are the conclusions of a shrewd and wise observer," the Call remarks, "and they cannot be dismissed with a shrug of the shoulders." The views of Mr. Hilborn in question are in brief "that the natives are no longer making any effort to restore their Queen to the throne, as they clearly see that the Constitutional Government is rapidly producing its own ruin and

that its downfall from internal causes is inevitable. No one," says Mr. Hilborn, "knows how weak the Constitutional Government is better than the royalists, and they know also that force would only prolong the time when the present Government will step down and out, perfectly satisfied that there is nothing there upon which to establish a substantial government." The Call proceeds to summarize Mr. Hilborn's sentiments as follows: "That the original inhabitants want their government back is the most natural thing in the world, and that dissatisfaction injurious to the material welfare of the islands permeates a majority of the population is an evident fact. A republican form of government represents liberty only when it is founded in right and exercised in the interest of liberty and justice. The first emotional wave has passed, and the present Government is now under trial and approaching the judgment of civilization. According to Mr. Hilborn, its future is dreary, for it is falling into a pit of its own digging."

Where Mr. Hilborn corrects the false impression more or less sedulously cultivated in the United States, that there is any considerable turn in the tide of native opinion favorable to the new form of government, he is perfectly correct. Recent events have doubtless, to a large extent, smothered the intentions and quelled the dispositions of Hawaiians to join in forcible schemes for restoring the old forms. They are at the most, however, only passively loyal to the republic, and to them would fitly apply the old adage, "A man convinced against his will is of the same opinion still." Probably a majority of natives would rejoice if some unforeseen circumstances should cause a collapse of the present system, at the same time compelling a reversion to a monarchical form as salvation from anarchy. At the same time if the Call correctly represents the views of Mr. Hilborn, there seems to be a meaning derivable from between the lines which might give a wrong impression. We do not believe that the leaders of those who have been classed as royalists harbor any desire to see any change of government forced by an ending of the present regime in national bankruptcy and confusion. To bring the country into a better status, with or without annexation, it is necessary that reconciliation be effected between the two great party divisions upon fundamentals. The present line of demarcation will not be obliterated for many years, but the two sections of the people may still be brought to agree to differ both as to details and personnel of administration. Ex-royalists will find fighting ground even within the lines of the extremely undemocratic constitution of the republic, to enable them to compel concessions of increased liberty from the oligarchic faction, which is a minority of a minority. What is wanted first of all is the conclusion of a permanent peace, so that a substantial government may be made economically possible, which it is not now. Then a program of the people and for the people will be capable of being effected by the people. Retrenchment and economy of government, conjoined with statesmanlike measures for securing adequate revenues with the least possible burdens upon the people, must be the saving policy

of the future. With it must be associated a constructive policy of internal development and expansion of industry and commerce to the limits of the country's capabilities and resources. A large and potent section of the people who have been cursed as "royalists" have a record for constructive and progressive government in the past, and the present ruling faction is going to find out that it must even court the honest and patriotic rivalry of that section, no matter what aid the latter can procure from the rank and file of the republic's present supporters, in directing the affairs of the country whose welfare is as dear to their hearts as to those who have for three years maligned them as contumacious and disorderly dissidents to a movement that, in its most promising hours, never exceeded the status of a rash experiment.

OBSERVATIONS.

Comptroller Bowler having declared that the granting of a bounty to sugar producers was unconstitutional, the question is to be brought before the United States courts. Sugar men say that Bowler usurped the functions of the Supreme Court.

T. E. Holland, a professor of international law and diplomacy in the university of Oxford, has written a long article on the late war. He holds that, with the exception of the outburst of savagery at Port Arthur, "Japan has conformed to the laws of war, both in her treatment of the enemy and in her relations to neutrals, in a manner worthy of the most civilized nations of Western Europe." The professor reaffirms the view he formerly expressed, that the sinking of the British steamer Kowshing by the Japanese cruiser Naniwa was perfectly justifiable.

An article on "Steam Service to Australia," in a vernacular newspaper of Japan advocates placing steam service to Australia ahead of that to either America or Europe, if the country cannot afford at present to subsidize all three. The article says that the Japanese population is increasing at the rate of from 500,000 to 600,000 each year, and various fields of emigration and colonization are suggested to relieve the country of its superfluous inhabitants. Of these fields the most promising, in the opinion of the paper quoted, are the islands in the South Sea. It says that European Powers are attempting colonization in that region, but that they cannot compete with Japan. One of the principal reasons given for putting the Australian service first is that it will give a fresh stimulus to the manufacture of woolen fabrics in Japan by the importation of raw material from the Southern Continent. There seems nothing surer than that Japan is going to be one of the biggest shareholders in the future commerce of the Pacific.

The Free Kindergarten and Children's Aid Society held a meeting at Queen Emma hall this morning.

Notice to Shippers.

SHIPPERS BY THE STEAMER "W. G. Hall" are requested to make all shipments for Kau, previous to the sailing day.

No freight will be received after 8 o'clock A. M. on sailing day.
W. H. McLEAN,
Secretary I. I. S. N. Co.
Honolulu, Aug 21, '95. 81-1m

Timely Topics

— ON THE —
"TRIBUNE"
AND
Other Things.

This warm, sultry weather affects bicycle riders as well as common people, and the clerk of the weather comes in for more than the usual amount of grumbling generally allotted to him. And just here is where the riders of the "Tribune" have the advantage over those on other wheels. Fifteen per cent less exertion is required on a "Tribune" than any other wheel in existence, and 15 per cent hard labor is quite a desideratum with those who have much hard riding or many hills to climb in this kind of weather. The saving in power which is afforded by the Cycloidal Sprocket attached to all Tribune wheels has already commended itself to Honolulu cyclists, and many of them have or will adopt this labor-saving invention.

We have sold every Gate City Stone filter we had in stock, nearly fifty of them of all sizes, during the last week but that does not prevent us from taking orders for them to be delivered on arrival.

Everybody is drinking artesian water now and is glad to get it. There is plenty of it, enough for all and an abundance for irrigation. Over two million gallons are being pumped directly into the mains every 24 hours and a good pressure is always maintained. We desire to call your attention to the Ball Nozzle Sprinkler which we have lately introduced. A small round ball is enclosed inside the nozzle of this sprinkler and the greater the pressure on the mains the faster the ball revolves and the finer the spray produced. Try one and if not satisfactory it can be returned. We have them in Japan at \$1.50 and in nickel at \$2.00.

The Australia brings us a large shipment of refrigerators, of which we can specially recommend the "Alaska." This was exhibited at the last Mechanic's Fair in San Francisco, and by actual contest was declared the best exhibited. We have it in all styles and prices and shall be pleased to show you one at the store. By using these refrigerators it is only necessary to buy ice once a week, they are so economical.

The Hawaiian Hardware Co. Ltd.
Opposite Spreckels' Block,
507 FORT STREET.